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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

**BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

*Nov. 28. 1910*

**LABOR BULLETIN No. 77**

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**QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE  
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE  
ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES**

**SEPTEMBER 30, 1910**



**OCTOBER, 1910**

**BOSTON  
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# MASSACHUSETTS

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston

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The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Labor Organizations, Employment, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and in the Bradford-Durfee Textile School Building, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

. . . . .

SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the General Court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the Commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

### LABOR BULLETIN, No. 77.

OCTOBER, 1910.

## QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

The Bureau presents herewith the statistics of employment of organized labor in Massachusetts at the end of the third quarter, 1910, the information being given as of the date, September 30. Comparative returns in summary form for the preceding quarter (June 30, 1910), and for the end of the corresponding quarter in 1909 (September 30) are likewise presented. During the present canvass reports were received from 845 organizations representing an aggregate membership of 118,781, or approximately 68 per cent of the aggregate

membership of all local labor organizations in the Commonwealth.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the gathering of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members idle, and the corresponding percentages. For the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for September 30 in 1908, 1909, and 1910, the data for these respective dates are printed in full-face type in the following table:

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Labor Organizations Reporting and Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle at End of Quarters Specified.*

QUARTER ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908, . . . . .	256	66,968	11,987	17.90
June 30, 1908, . . . . .	493	72,815	10,490	14.41
<b>September 30, 1908, . . . . .</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>83,969</b>	<b>8,918</b>	<b>10.62</b>
December 31, 1908, . . . . .	770	102,941	14,345	13.94
March 31, 1909, . . . . .	777	105,059	11,997	11.42
June 30, 1909, . . . . .	780	105,944	6,736	6.36
<b>September 30, 1909, . . . . .</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>113,464</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>4.80</b>
December 31, 1909, . . . . .	830	107,689	10,084	9.36
March 31, 1910, . . . . .	837	117,082	8,262	7.06
June 30, 1910, . . . . .	841	121,849	8,518	6.99
<b>September 30, 1910, . . . . .</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>118,781</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>5.58</b>

On September 30, 1910, out of an aggregate membership of 118,781, representing 845 unions, 6,624 members, or 5.58 per cent, were reported idle. This

<sup>1</sup> There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

percentage is lower by 1.41 per cent than the percentage (6.99) on June 30, 1910, but is higher by 0.78 per cent than the percentage (4.80) on September 30, 1909. It is lower, however, by over five points (5.04 per cent) than the percentage (10.62) on September 30, 1908, following the close of the period of industrial depression. Comparisons for 1908, 1909, and 1910 show in each year less unemployment at the end of September than at the end of June.

The somewhat higher percentage of idleness on September 30, 1910, as compared with the corresponding date in 1909, is due largely to the continued and purposive curtailment in the textile industry which first became effective in the early Spring of this year, coupled with somewhat unsettled conditions in the boot and shoe industry.<sup>1</sup>

The principal cause of idleness on September 30, 1910, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage idle for this cause on September 30, 1910, was 3.95, as compared with 5.39 on June 30, 1910, 3.41 on September 30, 1909, and 8.75 on September 30, 1908.

The next important cause of idleness

was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age). The percentage idle on this account was 1.27 on September 30, 1910, as compared with 1.18 on June 30, 1910, and 1.06 on September 30, 1909.

The percentage idle on account of *unfavorable weather* on September 30, 1910, was 0.12 as compared with 0.05 on June 30, 1910, and 0.07 on September 30, 1909. The influence of the weather conditions may be observed in the returns from organizations in the building trades, but in other trades is usually an almost negligible factor.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* on September 30, 1910, was nearly identical with that on June 30, 1910, but was slightly less than on September 30, 1909. The number idle for this cause includes not only those idle as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those idle as a result of prior strikes and who had not as yet secured employment.

The percentage idle on account of *other causes* (vacations, temporary shutdowns for repairs, stock taking, etc.), was 0.13 on September 30, 1910, as compared with 0.27 on June 30, 1910, and 0.11 on September 30, 1909.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Causes. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

CAUSES OF IDLENESS.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1909		JUNE 30, 1910		SEPTEMBER 30, 1910	
	Number Idle	Percentages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percentages of Membership Idle	Number Idle	Percentages of Membership Idle
Lack of work or material, . . . . .	3,873	3.41	6,570	5.39	4,687	3.95
Unfavorable weather, . . . . .	85	0.07	67	0.05	146	0.12
Strikes or lockouts, . . . . .	173	0.15	118	0.10	132	0.11
Disability (sickness, accident, or old age), .	1,199	1.06	1,436	1.18	1,510	1.27
Other causes, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	121	0.11	327	0.27	149	0.13
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>8,518</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>5.58</b>

<sup>1</sup> The percentages of idleness do not in certain cases adequately represent actual conditions for the reason that corrections for "short time" and "overtime" cannot readily be included in the returns on which the percentages are based. Thus, while the returns from an organization may be accurate in showing *no* members actually idle on a definite date, there may be, and often are, *some* members working on short time. For example, during the quarter just elapsed, several of the large boot and shoe shops, particularly in Brockton and Lynn, were running on short time as were also certain textile mills in the various textile centres. During a "slack period" employers, as a rule, retain as large a proportion of their employees as possible, preferring to operate their plants for less hours per day or less days per week to laying off a portion of their employees. In order, therefore, that the percentages of idleness may not be misleading, it has seemed advisable to call special attention in the text to those industries where "overtime" or "short time" is quite prevalent and to insert an asterisk (\*) before those percentages in Tables V and VI which require qualification. For a brief statement of the actual conditions existing in the several industries or occupations thus designated the reader is referred to the text.

<sup>2</sup> Including vacations, temporary shutdowns for repairs, stock taking, etc.



The following table shows for the end of the third quarter, 1910, the number of unions making complete returns of employment and membership, the aggregate membership reported, and the number and percentage of members idle

in each of the 15 cities from which reports were received for ten or more unions having an aggregate membership of over 1,000, and in 93 other cities and towns.

TABLE III. — *Membership and Number of Members and Percentage Idle: By Localities. September 30, 1910.*

LOCALITIES.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Boston, . . . . .	156	38,263	1,946	5.09
Brockton, . . . . .	31	9,928	348	3.51
Fall River, . . . . .	31	4,530	297	6.56
Fitchburg, . . . . .	17	1,257	17	1.35
Haverhill, . . . . .	15	2,802	83	2.96
Holyoke, . . . . .	22	2,084	51	2.45
Lawrence, . . . . .	33	3,942	296	7.51
Lowell, . . . . .	25	2,609	365	13.99
Lynn, . . . . .	42	9,623	921	9.57
New Bedford, . . . . .	29	5,965	440	7.38
Quincy, . . . . .	19	2,833	51	1.80
Salem, . . . . .	18	1,369	79	5.77
Springfield, . . . . .	45	4,984	215	4.31
Taunton, . . . . .	21	1,415	49	3.46
Worcester, . . . . .	43	4,993	208	4.17
Other cities and towns (93), . . . . .	298	22,184	1,253	5.67
<b>Totals (108 cities and towns), . . . . .</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>118,781</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>5.58</b>

Of the 845 unions reporting at the end of September, 1910, 547 having a total membership of 96,597 (or 81.32 per cent of the total membership reported) were located in the 15 cities specified, and 298 unions having a total membership of 22,184 (or 18.68 per cent of the total membership reported) were located in 93 other cities and towns of the State. The percentages of idleness in Lowell (13.99), Lynn (9.57), Lawrence (7.51), New Bedford (7.38), Fall River (6.56), and Salem (5.77), exceeded the corresponding percentage (5.58) for the State as a whole. In Lowell the high percentage of idleness was due almost wholly to unemployment of leather workers reported by one large organization of which over 40 per cent of the members were out of work. Ten organizations of boot and shoe workers in Lynn furnished somewhat unfavorable reports which taken in connection with some idleness among machinists and bartenders resulted in a fairly high general percentage of idleness for that

city. In Lawrence the unemployment was rather generally distributed, although each of three textile organizations in that city reported comparatively large percentages of idleness. In New Bedford five textile organizations and three organizations of carpenters reported considerable idleness among their members. In the nine other cities specified the percentages of idleness were less than that for the State as a whole, Fitchburg showing the smallest percentage idle, namely 1.35 per cent, followed by Quincy (1.80), Holyoke (2.45), Haverhill (2.96), Taunton (3.46), Brockton (3.51), Worcester (4.17), Springfield (4.31), and Boston (5.09).

A comparison, by quarters, of the percentages idle in each of the 15 cities enumerated in the above table appears in Table IV following. This comparison shows that in all of these cities except Fall River, Lowell, Salem, Springfield, and Worcester, there was a decrease in the percentages idle on Sep-

tember 30, 1910, as compared with the percentages for June 30, 1910; and as compared with the percentages for Sep-

tember 30, 1909, there was a decrease in Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, New Bedford, Quincy, and Salem.

TABLE IV. — *Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Localities. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

LOCALITIES.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1909		JUNE 30, 1910		SEPTEMBER 30, 1910	
	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle
Boston, . . . . .	41,536	4.13	42,984	6.57	38,263	5.09
Brockton, . . . . .	10,535	6.44	11,588	6.25	9,928	3.51
Cambridge, . . . . .	1,174	3.15	1,102	6.81	1 -	1 -
Fall River, . . . . .	2,695	7.35	3,231	6.50	4,530	6.56
Fitchburg, . . . . .	1,023	2.64	1,172	1.54	1,257	1.35
Haverhill, . . . . .	5,785	4.44	2,744	3.83	2,802	2.96
Holyoke, . . . . .	1,313	1.45	1,700	3.59	2,084	2.45
Lawrence, . . . . .	3,096	3.07	5,000	17.14	3,942	7.51
Lowell, . . . . .	2,599	11.00	2,638	12.81	2,609	13.99
Lynn, . . . . .	8,225	7.49	9,675	16.09	9,623	9.57
New Bedford, . . . . .	4,073	7.88	5,126	9.13	5,965	7.38
Quincy, . . . . .	2,135	2.34	2,325	3.53	2,833	1.80
Salem, . . . . .	1,664	12.50	1,941	4.74	1,369	5.77
Springfield, . . . . .	3,156	2.66	3,785	2.46	4,984	4.31
Taunton, . . . . .	1,049	2.38	1,432	3.98	1,415	3.46
Worcester, . . . . .	3,242	2.96	3,985	2.61	4,993	4.17
Other cities and towns, . . . . .	20,114	3.66	21,421	3.97	22,184	5.67
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>113,464</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>121,849</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>118,781</b>	<b>5.58</b>

<sup>1</sup> Returns not sufficiently large to justify use for comparative purposes.

In Table V is shown comparatively by industries the state of employment on September 30, 1910, June 30, 1910, and September 30, 1909. Appreciable improvement in the conditions of employment on September 30, as compared with June 30, may be noted in the stone working trades, boot and shoe manufacture, tobacco manufacture (cigar-making), printing and publishing, public employment, textile manufacturing (both cotton and woolen and worsted branches), teaming, navigation, wood-working and furniture trades, and theatres and music; while less favorable conditions may be noted in the building trades (slight), unskilled building and street labor, garment working trades, liquor trades, manufacture of leather and rubber goods, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and restaurant employment, and stationary engineering (slight). A consideration of each of the more important groups of trades follows:

In the *building trades*, which comprise 18.89 per cent of the total mem-

bership reported on September 30, 1910, the percentage of idleness was 4.47 as compared with 4.24 on June 30, 1910, and 3.09 per cent on September 30, 1909.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 20.67 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentage of idleness was 7.87 on September 30, 1910, as compared with 9.61 on June 30, 1910, and 7.12 per cent on September 30, 1909. Reports from Brockton and Lynn indicate that several of the large shops were running on short time, consequently the number actually reported idle on the specific date, September 30, does not fully represent the lost time in the boot and shoe industry in these cities. One correspondent from Brockton states that "for several months past many of the local shoe factories have been operating four and five days per week and consequently the result has been increased idleness" and he adds further that "business is not near as good to-day as it was in 1909 and that a larger number of men are

working on short time." In Haverhill reports from the boot and shoe workers' unions give evidence of but little cessation there in this industry.

In *transportation* (comprising 18.26 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages of idleness for the three quarters were respectively 3.08, 4.93, and 2.87, indicating a somewhat more favorable state of employment at the end of September, 1910, than at the end of June, but a less favorable state than at the end of September, 1909. Employment in railroad transportation showed no appreciable change as compared with June 30, 1910, but there was some improvement over September 30, 1909, the respective percentages being 1.64, 1.61, and 1.74. In the teaming industry marked improvement is to be noted, the percentage for September 30 being 1.46, as compared with 11.24 on June 30, 1910, and 7.41 on September 30, 1909.

In the *textile industry* also there was marked improvement, the percentage unemployed on September 30 being 7.54, as compared with 17.88 on June 30. On September 30, 1909, however, the percentage (5.12) was somewhat lower. The improvement noted was common to both branches of the industry, the percentages for September 30, 1910, and June 30, 1910, being respectively 7.93 and 11.92 for cotton goods and 6.35 and 30.31 for woolen and worsted goods. For some months past the policy of curtailment has been effective in this industry, but the method has been that of operating the mills less hours per day or less days per week rather than that of laying off otherwise superfluous help. Consequently the results of this curtailment are not fully represented in the percentages of idleness for *entire* days of a considerable number of employees. Press reports during the early part of September called attention to the opening of several large mills in Fall River,

New Bedford, and other textile centres after having been shut down for periods varying from one to three weeks. More recent reports speak of the resumption of what approaches full time in the textile mills pretty generally throughout New England.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* less favorable conditions were reported on September 30, 1910, than at the end of the previous quarter, or at the end of September, 1909, the respective percentages being 5.00, 3.92, and 3.51.

The percentage of idleness for *garment workers* was 16.01 on September 30, 1910, as compared with 14.31 on June 30, 1910, and with 1.23 on September 30, 1909. Large proportions of the membership of two unions of garment workers in Boston were reported as working on short time, but reports from other garment workers' unions elsewhere in the State did not indicate a prevalence of short time in this industry.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigarmakers) the percentage of idleness on September 30, 1910, was 3.04 as compared with 4.00 per cent on June 30, 1910, and with 5.50 per cent on September 30, 1909.

In *printing and publishing* some improvement may be noted, the percentage for September 30 being 3.73 as compared with 4.30 on June 30, while the percentage on September 30, 1909, was 3.95.

Table VI presents in fuller detail the returns received at the end of September, 1910, showing the number of unions making complete returns, the membership reported, and the number and percentage idle in the several industries and occupations. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular industries and occupations for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported.

TABLE V. — *Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Industries. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEPTEMBER 30, 1909		JUNE 30, 1910		SEPTEMBER 30, 1910	
	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle
<b>Building and Stone Working.</b>	<b>27,297</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>25,459</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>26,556</b>	<b>4.86</b>
Building trades, . . . . .	22,809	3.09	22,500	4.24	22,443	4.47
Stone working trades, . . . . .	2,746	2.59	2,294	5.80	2,761	5.14
Unskilled building and street labor, . . . . .	1,742	2.58	665	6.77	1,352	10.72
<b>Clothing.</b>	<b>26,837</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>29,256</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>27,276</b>	<b>8.54</b>
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	24,591	7.12	26,964	9.61	24,554	*7.87
Garments, . . . . .	1,046	1.23	2,048	14.31	2,480	*16.01
Hats, caps, and furs, . . . . .	244	2.05	99	28.28	131	—
Laundry, . . . . .	56	—	145	0.69	111	—
<b>Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>4.03</b>
Food products, . . . . .	642	8.72	608	3.45	526	5.70
Liquors, . . . . .	2,044	9.88	1,831	3.39	2,392	4.89
Tobacco, . . . . .	2,889	5.50	2,574	4.00	2,956	3.04
<b>Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>24.24</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>33.52</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>38.49</b>
<b>Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.</b>	<b>6,467</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>4.51</b>
Iron and steel manufactures, . . . . .	6,043	3.51	5,719	3.92	6,064	5.00
Miscellaneous metal trades, . . . . .	168	6.55	759	4.35	727	2.48
Shipbuilding, . . . . .	256	20.31	170	14.71	444	1.13
<b>Printing and Allied Trades.</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>3.72</b>
Printing and publishing, . . . . .	3,493	3.95	3,442	4.30	3,032	3.73
Bookbinding and blankbook making, . . . . .	239	16.32	235	5.96	250	2.80
Stereotyping, electrotyping, photo-engrav- ing, etc., . . . . .	455	1.32	654	0.15	511	4.11
<b>Public Employment.</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>2.77</b>
<b>Restaurants and Trade.</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>6.22</b>
Hotels and restaurants, . . . . .	3,949	11.24	2,237	6.88	2,121	8.35
Trade, . . . . .	1,567	2.11	909	1.76	1,013	1.78
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>17.88</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>*7.54</b>
Cotton goods, . . . . .	5,339	5.77	5,250	11.92	6,190	*7.93
Woolen and worsted goods, . . . . .	768	0.91	2,517	30.31	2,015	*6.35
Other textiles, . . . . .	261	4.21	—	—	—	—
<b>Transportation.</b>	<b>20,309</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>24,335</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>21,684</b>	<b>3.08</b>
Railroads, . . . . .	13,650	1.74	14,935	1.61	13,251	1.64
Teaming, . . . . .	2,901	7.41	4,743	11.24	3,554	1.46
Navigation, . . . . .	913	8.00	591	8.29	1,100	5.45
Freight handling, . . . . .	2,036	2.55	3,414	10.95	3,012	10.99
Telegraphs and telephones, . . . . .	809	0.62	652	0.46	767	0.91
<b>Woodworking and Furniture.</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>8,244</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>2.43</b>
Barbering, . . . . .	1,779	1.91	2,034	1.52	1,978	1.72
Glass and glassware, . . . . .	107	1.87	152	27.63	108	9.26
Paper and paper goods, . . . . .	118	3.39	268	1.49	252	0.79
Stationary engineers, . . . . .	1,581	3.61	3,872	1.14	3,402	1.82
Theatres and music, . . . . .	1,769	10.23	1,664	21.03	1,240	5.24
Others, . . . . .	—	—	254	—	137	—
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>113,464</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>121,349</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>118,781</b>	<b>5.58</b>

\* Represents percentage of members idle for *entire* day. For statement relative to "short time," see note at bottom of page 2 and text relating to the several industries.

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, September 30, 1910:*  
*By Industries and Occupations.*

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
<b>Building and Stone Working.</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>26,556</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>4.86</b>
<i>Building Trades.</i>	222	22,443	1,003	4.47
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, . . . . .	35	4,282	220	5.14
Carpenters, . . . . .	89	11,964	427	3.57
Electrical workers, . . . . .	14	818	34	4.16
Engineers (hoisting and portable), . . . . .	4	140	3	2.14
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal), . . . . .	8	493	66	13.39
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers, . . . . .	42	2,696	191	7.08
Plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters, . . . . .	18	1,301	17	1.31
Roofers, . . . . .	3	79	14	17.72
Sheet metal workers, . . . . .	7	215	1	0.47
Others, . . . . .	2	455	30	6.59
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>	13	1,352	145	10.72
Hod carriers and building laborers, . . . . .	11	1,147	139	12.12
Others, . . . . .	2	205	6	2.93
<i>Stone Working Trades.</i>	27	2,761	142	5.14
Granite cutters, . . . . .	14	1,781	38	2.13
Paving cutters, . . . . .	4	279	22	7.89
Quarry workers, . . . . .	5	365	47	12.88
Others, . . . . .	4	336	35	10.42
<b>Clothing.</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>27,276</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>8.54</b>
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	70	24,554	1,933	*7.87
Boot and shoe workers (mixed), . . . . .	19	6,230	550	8.83
Cutters, . . . . .	9	2,731	461	16.88
Edgemakers, . . . . .	5	1,805	73	4.04
Lasters, . . . . .	10	2,400	157	6.54
Stitchers, . . . . .	8	4,822	370	7.67
Triers, dressers, and packers, . . . . .	4	1,582	45	2.84
Others, . . . . .	15	4,984	277	5.56
<i>Garments.</i>	21	2,480	397	*16.01
Garment workers, . . . . .	11	1,710	377	22.05
Tailors and dressmakers, . . . . .	10	770	20	2.60
<i>Hats, Caps, and Furs.</i>	2	131	-	-
Employees, . . . . .	2	131	-	-
<i>Laundry.</i>	3	111	-	-
Laundry workers and laundry wagon drivers, . . . . .	3	111	-	-
<b>Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>4.03</b>
<i>Food Products.</i>	9	526	30	5.70
Bakers and bakery wagon drivers, . . . . .	8	469	30	6.40
Others, . . . . .	1	57	-	-
<i>Liquors.</i>	14	2,392	117	4.89
Bottlers and drivers, . . . . .	4	1,005	63	6.27
Brewery workers, . . . . .	10	1,387	54	3.89
<i>Tobacco.</i>	13	2,956	90	3.04
Cigarmakers, . . . . .	13	2,956	90	3.04
<b>Leather and Rubber Goods.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>38.49</b>
Leather workers, . . . . .	5	1,090	439	40.28
Rubber workers, . . . . .	2	79	11	13.92
<b>Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>4.51</b>
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>	64	6,064	303	5.00
Blacksmiths, . . . . .	6	371	-	-
Boilermakers and helpers, . . . . .	8	547	20	3.66
Horseshoers, . . . . .	7	488	6	1.23
Machinists, . . . . .	18	2,203	114	5.17
Molders (iron and brass), . . . . .	20	2,240	152	6.79
Others, . . . . .	5	215	11	5.12
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Manufacture.</i>	14	727	18	2.48
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers, . . . . .	10	549	18	3.28
Others, . . . . .	4	178	-	-
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	4	444	5	1.13
Employees, . . . . .	4	444	5	1.13
<b>Printing and Allied Trades.</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>3.72</b>
<i>Printing and Publishing.</i>	20	3,032	113	3.73
Compositors, . . . . .	12	2,130	87	4.08
Printing pressmen, . . . . .	8	902	26	2.88
<i>Bookbinding and Blankbook Making.</i>	2	250	7	2.80
Bookbinders, . . . . .	2	250	7	2.80
<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Photo-engraving, etc.</i>	8	511	21	4.11
Stereotypers and electrotypers, . . . . .	4	370	2	0.54
Others, . . . . .	4	141	19	13.48

\* Represents percentage of members idle for entire day. For statement relative to "short time," see note at bottom of page 2 and text relating to the several industries.

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, September 30, 1910: By Industries and Occupations — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
<b>Public Employment.</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2.77</b>
<i>United States Government Service.</i>	1	281	—	—
Employees, . . . . .	1	281	—	—
<i>Municipal Service.</i>	24	4,082	121	2.96
General laborers, . . . . .	8	1,632	97	5.94
Park department employees, . . . . .	4	330	1	0.30
Street department employees, . . . . .	7	1,509	20	1.33
Other department employees, . . . . .	5	611	3	0.49
<b>Restaurants and Trade.</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6.22</b>
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>	22	2,121	177	8.35
Bartenders, . . . . .	18	1,309	126	9.63
Cooks and waiters, . . . . .	4	812	51	6.28
<i>Trade.</i>	14	1,013	18	1.78
Clerks (dry goods), . . . . .	3	403	10	2.48
Clerks (general), . . . . .	5	125	—	—
Clerks (grocery and provision), . . . . .	5	478	8	1.67
Clerks (others), . . . . .	1	7	—	—
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>*7.54</b>
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	19	6,190	491	*7.93
Loomfixers, . . . . .	3	1,498	101	6.74
Mule spinners, . . . . .	3	1,507	242	16.06
Weavers, . . . . .	3	609	21	3.45
Others, . . . . .	7	2,576	127	4.93
<i>Woolen and Worsted Goods.</i>	15	2,015	128	*6.35
Card machine operators, . . . . .	3	42	2	4.76
Mule spinners, . . . . .	3	218	5	2.29
Woolsorters, . . . . .	3	188	7	3.72
Others, . . . . .	6	1,567	114	7.28
<b>Transportation.</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>21,684</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<i>Railroads.</i>	92	13,251	217	1.64
Car workers and inspectors, . . . . .	9	920	10	1.09
Clerks, railway, . . . . .	15	974	3	0.31
Conductors, railway, . . . . .	6	925	15	1.62
Engineers, locomotive, . . . . .	5	802	60	7.48
Firemen, locomotive, . . . . .	7	953	11	1.15
Maintenance-of-way employees, . . . . .	7	856	7	0.82
Station agents and employees, . . . . .	5	731	—	—
Street and electric railway employees, . . . . .	7	1,967	33	1.68
Trainmen, railroad, . . . . .	18	3,671	58	1.58
Others, . . . . .	13	1,452	20	1.38
<i>Teaming.</i>	19	3,554	53	1.46
Teamsters (coal), . . . . .	5	1,937	5	0.26
Teamsters (general), . . . . .	9	794	35	4.41
Teamsters (special branches), . . . . .	3	623	2	0.32
Others, . . . . .	2	200	10	5.00
<i>Navigation.</i>	2	1,100	60	5.45
Employees, . . . . .	2	1,100	60	5.45
<i>Freight Handling.</i>	10	3,012	331	10.99
Freight handlers and clerks, . . . . .	5	987	37	3.75
Longshoremen, . . . . .	3	1,962	294	14.98
Others, . . . . .	2	63	—	—
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones.</i>	4	767	7	0.91
Telegraphers, railroad, . . . . .	4	767	7	0.91
<b>Wood Working and Furniture.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products.</i>	3	693	3	0.43
Employees, . . . . .	3	693	3	0.43
<i>Cooperage.</i>	4	280	8	2.86
Coopers, . . . . .	4	280	8	2.86
<i>Wood Turning, Carving, and Furniture.</i>	11	1,402	64	4.56
Pattern makers, wooden, . . . . .	4	355	—	—
Others, . . . . .	7	1,047	64	6.11
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2.43</b>
<i>Barbering.</i>	27	1,978	34	1.72
Barbers, . . . . .	27	1,978	34	1.72
<i>Glass and Glass Ware.</i>	2	108	10	9.26
Employees, . . . . .	2	108	10	9.26
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	4	252	2	0.79
Employees, . . . . .	4	252	2	0.79
<i>Stationary Enginemen.</i>	42	3,402	62	1.82
Stationary engineers, . . . . .	30	1,961	25	1.27
Stationary firemen, . . . . .	12	1,441	37	2.57
<i>Theatres and Music.</i>	15	1,240	65	5.24
Musicians, . . . . .	7	937	58	6.19
Theatrical stage employees, . . . . .	6	235	6	2.55
Others, . . . . .	2	68	1	1.47
<i>Unclassified.</i>	2	137	—	—
Employees, . . . . .	2	137	—	—
<b>Totals,</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>118,781</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>5.58</b>

\* Represents percentage of members idle for entire day. For statement relative to "short time," see note at bottom of page 2 and text relating to the several industries.











B. P. L. Bindery.  
SEP 28 1911

